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## Legacy - July 1996

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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# Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

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## Charlesfort Discovered!

By Chester B. DePratter, Stanley South, and James Legg

On June 6, 1996, University of South Carolina President John Palms announced our discovery of French Charlesfort. The announcement ceremony was held at the Ribaut Monument located on the south end of Parris Island, home of the U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot. The ceremony was attended by local dignitaries, invited guests, and numerous members of the press. We were gratified by the interest shown in this once-in-a-lifetime discovery.

### What is Charlesfort?

Charlesfort was constructed in 1562 on Parris Island in Port Royal Sound, near present-day Beaufort, South Carolina, by Captain Jean Ribault. Ribault and his followers were French Huguenots seeking a place for Huguenot refugees to settle in order to escape religious persecution in their homeland. After building a fort, which was named



USC President John Palms joins Bruce Rippeteau, Stanley South, and Chester DePratter at Charlesfort ceremony.

See **CHARLESFORT**, Page 5

## H. L. Hunley Assessment Expedition Fieldwork Completed

By Christopher F. Amer, Steven D. Smith and Jonathan M. Leader

The South Carolina Hunley Commission and the U.S. Navy/Naval Historical Center initiated on 29 April a jointly funded assessment survey of the remains of the submarine *H.L. Hunley*. The survey was conducted during a five-and-one-half-week period. The principal goals of this survey were to confirm the identity of the object at the site as the *Hunley*, document the site to the extent conditions would permit, ascertain condition of the hull, and to evaluate the feasibility of a future

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# Vista

By Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist

**Legacy, published four times a year, is the newsletter of the University of South Carolina SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology**  
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This inaugural issue of *Legacy* could not have been produced without assistance from the Publications Department, University of South Carolina, especially Julie Bax.

Welcome to the Inaugural issue of SCIAA's new, central publication: *Legacy*!

With this new Institute publication, our editor Nena Powell Rice intends to combine news from all divisions, field offices, and entities on a quarterly basis. Our two very popular specialty publications, *Pastwatch* of our Archaeological Research Trust, and *Flotsam and Jetsam* of our Sport Diver Program are folded into *Legacy*.

Publishing our own and our colleagues' findings is among the most important service we do at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). Publications listed below are available to state users, educational and library institutions, business and the citizenry.

In general data sharing, SCIAA also sponsors numerous workshops, technical symposia, scientific meetings, public lectures and interviews, school programs, book signing receptions, press conferences, field trips, and exhibits. In addition, SCIAA is the co-sponsor and organizer of *South Carolina Archaeology Week*. In 1995, the archaeological community sponsored 100 events at 50 locations with 85 co-sponsoring organizations, including Archaeology Field Day sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina and hosted by South Carolina State Parks. We had an attendance of 1,500 including numerous Native American and re-enactment presentations. South Carolina Archaeology Week was among the largest Archaeology Weeks in the United States.

As for specific publishing, as a Research Institute and a State Agency, SCIAA regularly publishes the *Research*

*Manuscript Series, the Anthro Series, and now Legacy*. SCIAA's Savannah River Archaeological Research Program Division publishes *Occasional Papers, a Technical Report Series, an Oral History Monograph Series, and Archaeology Times*. SCIAA's Underwater Archaeology Division publishes *Flotsam and Jetsam*, and SCIAA's Archaeological Research Trust publishes *PastWatch*. SCIAA also assists in publishing the journal on South Carolina archaeology, *South Carolina Antiquities* for the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, and assists with the *Newsletter* of the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, all of these also bearing directly on South Carolina archaeology. SCIAA, through the special editorship of Stanley South, publishes *Arqueologia Historica en America Latina, Volumes in Historical Archaeology, and The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers*.

As we start this inaugural issue of *Legacy*, it's been a great last several months. The following highlights several outstanding research and field projects conducted by SCIAA in recent months.

Stanley South and Chester DePratter have just confirmed the true location of the French Huguenot settlement of Charlesfort at Parris Island as noted by the world press and



**The Institute Director and Staff extends a sincere thank you to our anonymous benefactor for contributing \$30,000 in early 1996, of which half supports Santa Elena and half supports Piedmont projects.**

See VISTA, Page 3

## VISION QUEST IN SOUTH CAROLINA

**By Chief Gene Martin,  
Chief of the Chicora  
Indian Tribe of South  
Carolina**

Chief Gene Martin of the Chicora Indian Tribe of South Carolina reports that on 01-02 June 1996, he undertook a Vision Quest at Santee Indian Mound in central South Carolina adjacent to modern Lake Marion. This was done with the special assistance of the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

A vision Quest is a Native American spiritual vigil, and Chief Martin wishes to acknowledge the spiritual guidance of Mr. John George, the Spiritual leader of the Catawba, Catawba Drummer and Singer Mr. Monty Hawk, Chicora Vice Chief Toby John Smith, and a Tuscarora who is the only honorary Chicora Tribe member, Mr. William Hammonds.

Chief Martin had invited Edisto Vice Chief Frank Pye and their Spiritual Leader Anthony Davidsn. They were unable to attend due to the death of the brother of Oscar Pratt, Chief of the Santee Indian Nation.

This may be the first Vision Quest as a religious experience at this reconstructed archaeological site. Chief Martin stated to State Archaeologist Bruce Rippeteau, after this experience at Santee State Park, that he felt greatly renewed in mind and spirit, and rededicated to traditional values.

## VISTA, From Page 2

media on the front page of the *New York Times*. The discovery of Charlesfort under the Spanish Fort San Felipe, at the Spanish site of Santa Elena (38BU162E, G, H) was announced on June 6 by USC President Palms.

Christopher Amer, Jonathan Leader, and Steve Smith, coordinating a three division effort, confirmed the identity of the Confederate Submarine *H. L. Hunley* for the SC Hunley Commission. The complex project, launched from our Charleston Field Office and Fort Johnson with the SC Department of Natural Resources, the National Park Service, and the Naval Historical Center, was reported world-wide and was fully documented by the SC Educational Television Network.

Albert Goodyear has been involved in the investigation of a nationally important Paleoindian site (Big Pine Tree, 38AL143) in Allendale County complete with a volunteer program, an educational video, and substantial local support.

Tommy Charles recently has excavated an important Greenville County site (Pumpkin, 38GR226) with very substantial and sustained local support.

All of these simultaneous projects, including the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (itself positively featured in the *Wall Street Journal* of June 19) and the Cultural Resource Consulting Division, involve various funding and/or assistance by the rest of SCIAA. These include The Robert L. Stephenson Archaeological Research Fund, the Dive Safety and Control Board, the Archaeological Research Trust, and great additional support from the USC College of Liberal Arts. Many other offices of the University of South Carolina provide invaluable assistance.

These include Media Relations, Publications Department, the Educational Foundation, Maintenance, and the Financial Offices. We appreciate other state agencies such as the SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, the SC Department of Archives and History, and the SC Department of Natural Resources who also assist in many ways.

I would also express more, deep, appreciation to one of our wonderful benefactors (who wishes to remain anonymous) who, in addition to a very substantial generosity of \$50,000 to the ART Endowment at the end of 1995, as previously reported, sent \$30,000 to advance some of the above projects, including a Stoneboro vicinity survey by a young archaeologist with GPS electronics, and several other opportunities.

ART Board Chair Tony Harper and I express pleasure of announcing new SCIAA Archaeological Research Trust Board Members: Dr. Ernest "Chip" Helms of Kingsport, Tennessee (from the Darlington-Florence area), and Dr. Lucius Laffitte of Allendale, South Carolina. As noted to left, the Chicora Indian Tribe of South Carolina Chief Gene Martin has just completed, with our and State Parks involvement, a Vision Quest at Santee Indian Mound archaeological site.

All of us at SCIAA hope this new journal finds you well and enthusiastic about our new newsletter *Legacy*.

# Research

## **Santa Elena/ Charlesfort Video Project**

**By Chester B. DePratter**

Larry Hall, Advanced Producer/Director with South Carolina Educational Television, and I are currently working on a one-hour videotape production for broadcast on ETV and classroom use through Instructional Television. The subject of this documentary is the French and Spanish competition for the South Atlantic coast of the present United States in the 16th century.

Tentatively titled "For God, Glory, and Gold: Early French and Spanish Conquest of South Carolina," the program will provide a concise historical summary of the early Spanish explorations, the arrival and failure of the first French expedition at Charlesfort, the second French settlement at Fort Caroline near present-day Jacksonville, Florida, the Spanish decimation of Fort Caroline, and the ultimate settlement of St. Augustine and Santa Elena by Spanish colonists.

The second part of the production will cover the archaeology of French Charlesfort and Santa Elena. Larry has been at Santa Elena videotaping excavations since 1991, and he also has footage of the 1989 Charlesfort search project. Using this footage, we will document the search for French Charlesfort, the search for Fort San Marcos that led to discovery of the Spanish pottery kiln, excavation of the pottery kiln, and three seasons worth of excavations in the town of Santa Elena including excavation of a barrel-lined well in 1993.

"For God, Glory, and Gold" is a joint production of SC ETV and SCIAA. Partial funding has been provided by a grant of \$9,900 from the South Carolina Humanities Council.

Tentative airing of this documentary production is scheduled for February, 1997.

## **The Return of the 1996 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition**

**By Albert C. Goodyear**

From May 7 through June 1, 1996, Institute researchers spent four exciting weeks excavating at the Big Pine Tree site, a stratified Paleoindian and Archaic site in Allendale County near the Savannah River. This was the third year of month-long excavations at this site, this year under the banner of Allendale Paleoindian Expedition. This year was also the first time the excavation was organized under a registered volunteer program, which, by all accounts, was a great success.

A total of 29 people signed up to participate for a week at a time. Their registration fees allowed the project to go into the field for a month. The expedition was led by Dr. Al Goodyear and three graduate students, including Tom McIntosh (University of South Florida), Brinnen Carter (University of Florida), and Kara Bridgman (a recent graduate of USC and soon to be a graduate student at the University of Cork in Ireland).

An excavation unit 3 x 4 meters in area was excavated painstakingly with trowels by the volunteers. Many exciting finds were made including a cache of two unusual rocker-based Late Archaic points, a Late Archaic hearth area with Savannah River

points, a stemmed drill, burned rock and drilled steatite disks. This is the first significant sign of a Late Archaic occupation, situated, in this case, at the top of the dark stained soil known as the MALA midden. The MALA midden is so called because Middle Archaic corner-

notched points (MALA points) predominate in this horizon. The excavation this year was closer to Smiths Lake Creek than previous digs, a fact that may explain the newly discovered Late Archaic component plus many more features which showed up within and below the midden soil. The site is also somewhat deeper here, being over the bottom of a small flood chute which lies buried in the terrace. Two Taylor side-notched points were found and below them were two Dalton



Second week volunteers of the 1996 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition  
(Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

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## CHARLESFORT, From Page 1

Charlesfort, Ribault selected a group of 27 men to remain behind while he sailed back to France for supplies and reinforcements. Ribault's plan to return to Charlesfort was delayed by conflict in France; he was forced to go to England to seek support there from the queen. He was imprisoned briefly in England as a spy, but not before obtaining a promise of support from Queen Elizabeth.

In the meantime, the Charlesfort garrison grew restless. The fort's storehouse and all of the supplies left by Ribault burned within months of his departure. Dissent grew among the garrison, and ultimately the decision was made to abandon the settlement. The garrison, now reduced to 23 by death and desertion, built a small, 20-ton vessel and sailed for France early in 1563. After a difficult crossing, an unknown number of survivors were rescued by English ships in the English channel. Most, if not all, of the survivors made their way back to France.

### Why Charlesfort Is Important

Charlesfort was the first attempt by the French to settle the southeastern United States. Earlier French settlements along the St. Lawrence River Valley in present-day Canada in the 1530s and early 1540s and on the Brazilian coast in 1555 both failed.



Chester DePratter and Stanley South announcing the discovery of Charlesfort with the Ribault Monument in the background.

Despite the fact that Charlesfort's occupation was brief, its construction triggered a strong Spanish response that led to annihilation of the 1564-1565 French settlement on the St. Johns River in Florida. The Spanish Crown

established both St. Augustine (in 1565) and Santa Elena (in 1566) in part to prevent further French incursions in Spanish Florida.

More than 100 years later, the French from Canada began moving down the Mississippi River to settle the Mississippi River and adjacent portions of the coast. At about the same time, the English settled Charles Towne (modern Charleston) and initiated their effort to claim the northern frontier of Florida.

Thus, Charlesfort precedes the first permanent settlements—Santa Elena and St. Augustine—in Spanish Florida. It predates the first English settlement at Roanoke Island (in present-day North Carolina) by more than two decades. It is 45 years older than the English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, and more than one hundred years older than Charleston, the oldest English settlement in South Carolina.

Charlesfort, therefore, represents an extremely important location and

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## New Archaeology Series for SC ETV

Chester B. DePratter (SCIAA) and Larry Hall (Advanced Producer/Director, SC ETV) have begun work on a 13-part videotape series on archaeology for broadcast on SC ETV and for classroom use by South Carolina Instructional Television. DePratter and Hall co-produced a one-hour video, "Children of the Sun," in 1991, and they are currently working on another one-hour program on the history and archaeology of Charlesfort and Santa Elena. The success of these previous ventures has convinced them to embark on this new educational venture.

The new series will include reports on all aspects of archaeology. DePratter, as host, will visit in-progress excavations and interview project directors and crew for insight into the reasons for the excavation, funding sources, recent discoveries, interpretations of site occupation, etc. Archival research, artifact analysis, specialized analyses (of floral and faunal remains), conservation, artifact curation and other relevant and interesting topics will also be covered (as needed) for each segment. Each segment will run approximately 30 minutes, making them usable for classroom use, public lectures, or a variety of other purposes.

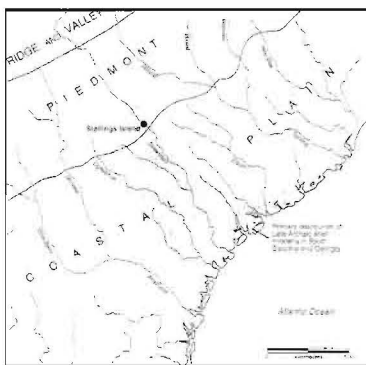
Production costs for the series will be approximately \$40,000. An anonymous donor and Dr. Bruce Rippeteau, SCIAA Director, have each provided \$2,000 to support this project. If you would like to be part of this new (and exciting) educational coverage of South Carolina archaeology, please send your tax deductible contributions to C. DePratter at SCIAA. Make checks payable to USC Educational Foundation, and note on the check that the donation is for the archaeology video series.

# Stallings: The Rise and Fall of a Hunting and Gathering Society

By Kenneth E. Sassaman

*EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of five articles dealing with Stallings Culture.*

Like so many other places in South Carolina, the middle Savannah River valley was home to generations of prehistoric hunters and gatherers. As hunters and gatherers, these people are usually viewed as simple folk, lacking sophisticated technology, social conflict, and formal leadership. Across most of eastern North America, hunters and gatherers persisted for millennia before agriculture was adopted and became the economic foundation for more complex society. Compared to the hubbub and stress of the modern world to which we belong, the hunting and gathering way of life seems to have been more simple and gentle. Such may have been life over



**Top:** Stallings Island site in the middle Savannah River, as seen from the river bluffs of Edgefield County; **Bottom:** Distribution of Stallings shell midden sites in the Savannah River region; **Right:** Engraved bone pins from a Stallings shell midden.

the first 6000 years of prehistory in the middle Savannah River valley. But then something extraordinary happened.

At about 5000 years ago, people still depending on the natural bounty of the land began to spend less time moving around the landscape and more time focusing their activities on sites in and around modern-day Augusta, Georgia. They began to eat lots of freshwater clams and other shellfish, and to discard the inedible remains of these foods in large pits and piles. The shell middens, as they are called, contain other clues of a changing way of life. They contain fragments of pottery, the oldest known for Indians of eastern North America. Traces of clay floors, post holes, and other evidence for houses are found as well. Food remains besides shellfish consist of a variety of aquatic foods, such as turtles and fish. All of this bespeaks of a settled existence, one focused on sites on and near the shoals of the Savannah River. Certainly people had always depended to some extent on the river for food, water, and travel, but now the middle Savannah had become a homeland, a territory. For the next several centuries their history would be defined by a prehistoric cultural identity referred to now as Stallings.

The namesake of this distinctive culture is the famous Stallings Island

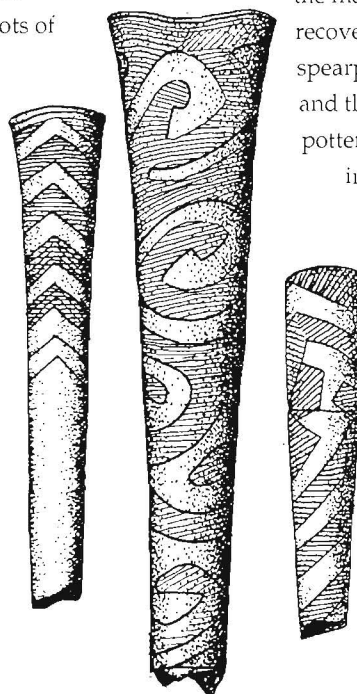
site. Located a few miles upriver from Augusta, Stallings Island has been the target of archaeological work on several occasions over the last century. The most notable expedition was undertaken by Harvard's Peabody Museum in 1928-29. The Peabody-sponsored crew dug large holes into

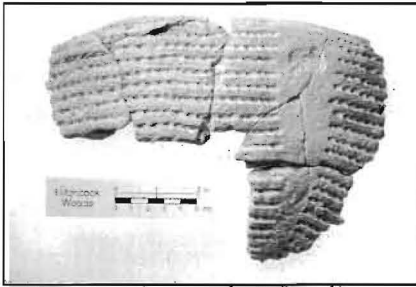
the massive shell midden, recovering thousands of spearpoints, bone tools, and the unusually old pottery. These early

investigators believed that pottery was made and used by agricultural peoples only. This meant that the site was not only assumed to have been occupied by prehistoric farmers, but that the occupations were not very old because farming was known to be a relatively recent

human achievement. We know today from the application of radiocarbon dating that Stallings pottery appeared as early as 4500 years ago, nearly 2000 years before pottery was used widely in the region, and 3500 years before local groups practiced agriculture.

As important as the Stallings Island site is to our recognition and understanding of Stallings Culture, it is but one of a series of related sites. Sites containing the telltale traces of Stallings





Reconstructed portion of a Stallings fiber-tempered pot, with drog-and-jab punctate decoration

Culture—its highly decorated punctated pottery—encompass nearly the full length of the Savannah River, from about Lake Thurmond to Beaufort County, as well as portions of the adjacent Coastal Plain rivers in Georgia and South Carolina. Coastal neighbors likewise made and used varieties of this early pottery, but their pottery is different enough in design and technology to suggest that ethnic boundaries existed between the coastal and riverine groups. These various groups probably interacted regularly, but they kept some cultural distance between them as well, perhaps as a means of controlling interactions.

As vast and as successful as it seems to have been, Stallings Culture was not around for very long. It surely underwent a long history of development, but its heyday in the middle Savannah River valley apparently lasted less than 200 years. How Stallings Culture came into existence, how it operated and evolved, and how and why it eventually collapsed are topics of ongoing research for the Stallings Archaeological Project.

Attracted to Stallings shell middens not by the allure of intriguing research but by the need to salvage information from looters, I organized my first Stallings expedition in March 1991. I have since mounted eight field expeditions to four sites, and have plans for many to come. The salvage aspect of

this work is unfortunate. Stallings shell middens are favored targets of relic hunters. The shell of these sites neutralizes acids in the soil, preserving the bone, antler and other organic materials that usually disintegrate rapidly. Among the fascinating items in Stallings material culture are carved bone pins. Rumor has it that a whole carved bone pin can net hundreds of dollars on the antiques market. With prices like these I can certainly see the motive behind much of the destruction. However, as an archaeologist interested in information about Stallings, I know

that resources of much greater, lasting value are destroyed in the process of digging up bone pins.

In spite of the reason for its initiation, then, the Stallings Archaeological Project is a quest for knowledge about South Carolina's most

conspicuous hunter-gatherer culture. In addition to painting a picture of Stallings history, the project has significance for anthropological knowledge in general. Hunter-gatherers have long-been portrayed as people keenly adapted to but at the same time constrained by, mother nature. They are usually viewed as mobile, cooperative, and simple. Their mobility affords a relatively productive and stress-free lifestyle. When facing limits to the bounty of local resources, hunter-gatherers move to better pickings. When confronted by social conflicts or strife, they leave and join other groups. Mobility alleviates the problems of human waste build-up and the potential for infectious disease. It also helps to regulate levels of fertility and hence keep population growth in check. Mobility is indeed an asset for people living off the land.

It is therefore curious when we find evidence in the archaeological record for diminished levels of mobility. For most of us it might signify the inevitable, even the desirable. But from an anthropological perspective, decreased mobility and an increasingly settled life needs to be explained. Stallings Culture is one of several hunter-gatherer cultures in eastern North America that experienced this change from mobile to settled. What I find fascinating is that this trend was reversed; within a couple of centuries, Stallings people were again on the move. The fact that they were unable to sustain a settled existence for very long underscores the problems created by limited mobility. Disputes over land rights or labor obligations are potential problems, as are ecological crises such as resource depletion.

Innovative methods of investigation are being brought to bear on these and other issues by the Stallings Archaeological Project. The project involves new excavations, the analysis of food remains, studies of technology, reconstructions of community life, and investigations into trade, warfare, and health and disease. In a series of articles that will follow in the pages of *Legacy*, I will highlight a few of the many research directions of the Stallings Archaeological Project. I invite you to join us on this exploration to learn not only what is new about our knowledge of South Carolina's premier hunter-gatherer people, but how we, as archaeologists and observers, assemble the pieces of their story.

**Next Issue: The Origins of Stallings Culture**



Excavation at the Mims Point site, sponsored jointly by the U.S. Forest Service and SCIAA



Melanie Cabak and Adrienne DeBiase mapping profile of a Stallings refuse pit at the Mims Point site

## CHARLESFORT, FROM PAGE 5

moment in time when Frenchmen were vying with the Spanish for control of the southeastern United States, i.e. Spanish Florida. The swift response of the Spanish soon ended the French attempt, but the importance of the effort remains.

### The Search for Charlesfort

Charlesfort, abandoned in 1563, has been the object of great interest and abundant speculation. In 1663, William Hilton, sailing from Barbados in search of a place to locate a new colony, entered Port Royal Sound and identified remains that he thought might be those of Charlesfort. Eminent 19th century South Carolina historians, B.R. Carroll, William J. Rivers, and William Gilmore Simms, among others, all published opinions concerning the location of Charlesfort.

In 1922, U. S. Marine Corps Major George Osterhout while stationed on Parris Island, excavated remains of a fort that he believed was Charlesfort. Three years later, the United States Congress erected a "Charlesfort" monument in the center of Osterhout's fort. Subsequent research by historians and archaeologists showed that Major Osterhout had excavated a Spanish fort, San Marcos, built in the Spanish town of Santa Elena in about 1583. This fueled a new round of speculation by historians concerning the actual location of Charlesfort.

Beginning in 1979, Stanley South began excavations in the Spanish town of Santa Elena, and he was joined in that project by Chester DePratter in 1991. Between 1979 and the present, we conducted several unsuccessful searches for the location of Charlesfort, but it was not until very recently that we discovered the solution to this centuries-long puzzle.

### Charlesfort on Parris Island

After searching a number of likely locations for Charlesfort without success, we focused our attention on the site of the Spanish town of Santa Elena. Founded by Spanish colonists only four years after Charlesfort was built, Santa Elena occupies about 20 acres on the Parris Island shoreline now covered by the Marine Corps golf course. Major Osterhout partially excavated Fort San Marcos there, and Stanley South found a second fort in 1979. South identified this fort as Fort San Felipe, one of the earlier Spanish forts at Santa Elena. At least two other Spanish forts remain to be discovered at Santa Elena.

Beginning in 1993, we began researching the possibility that South's Fort San Felipe might originally have been French Charlesfort. James Legg joined our research team in 1993, and through a combination of archaeological and documentary research, we have discovered evidence that Fort San Felipe was built in the same location as Charlesfort.

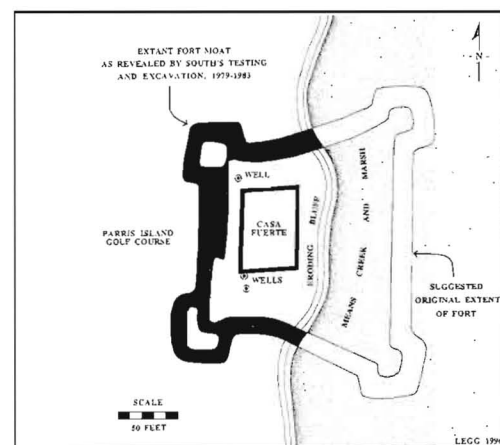
The French built Charlesfort and occupied it for less than a year before abandoning it. In 1566, Spanish Captain Juan Pardo built a new fort, which he named San Felipe. The Charlesfort moat still stood open in 1566, and Captain Pardo simply cleared out parts of the French moat and built his blockhouse inside. The Spanish then occupied Fort San Felipe until 1570 when it was destroyed by fire. A

replacement fort was built elsewhere in Santa Elena.

### The Evidence

The size, shape, and overall layout of Pardo's Fort San Felipe fit with all known descriptions of Charlesfort. Because the French occupation lasted only several months and the Spanish use of the same fort lasted at least six years, the Spanish remains within the fort are much more abundant than French materials. Despite this fact, we have been able to identify a sizable collection of French ceramics that belong to the Charlesfort occupation. Mr. Ivor Noël Hume, retired director of the Department of Archaeology at Colonial Williamsburg and noted authority on European artifacts of the colonial era, has seen these ceramics and confirmed our identification. With this confirmation, we finally had French artifacts of the right period to go with our hypothesized fort location based solely on documentary evidence.

Since Charlesfort was constructed more than 430 years ago, erosion has



Archaeological plan of Charlesfort/Fort San Felipe.  
(Drawing by Jim Legg)

destroyed the eastern portion of the site. Slightly more than one-half of the

**See CHARLESFORT, Page 9**

## CHARLESFORT, From Page 8

fort has already eroded into the marsh. Rip-rap placed along the shoreline currently provides some measure of protection to the remnant, but a major storm could cause severe damage to this fragile archaeological resource.

Excavations conducted in 1982, 1983, and 1984 investigated portions of the fort's interior as well as the northwest bastion. A portion of the fort's interior has not yet been excavated due to time constraints, standing vegetation, and other factors. Many of the postholes and pits known to exist within the fort remain to be excavated. Only a portion of the fort moat, specifically the northwest bastion, has been excavated. The remaining eighty percent of the moat has not been excavated.

## Return to Charlesfort

We plan on returning to Parris Island to complete excavation of both the moat and interior of Charlesfort/San Felipe in Spring, 1997. Fund-raising for this exciting project is currently underway. Michelin North America has already contributed \$10,000 toward the estimated total project cost which is more than \$200,000.

We need your help! If you would like to support research at this important French colonial site, tax deductible contributions should be made payable to the USC Educational Foundation and mailed to C. DePratter at SCIAA. A notation should be included on the check to indicate that the donation is for the Archaeological Research Trust—Charlesfort Project. We greatly appreciate your interest and support.



Field visit to Big Pine Tree Site excavation by several distinguished archaeologists from other states and institutions. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

## ALLENDALE, From Page 4

points, the latter being considered late Paleoindian by many archaeologists. Several well-made hafted endscrapers were recovered in the lower levels, probably related to the Taylor and Dalton occupations. Only a few fluted blanks were seen this year in the lowest artifact bearing levels. These are thought to represent a fluted point occupation, probably related to Clovis. Numerous prismatic blades were recovered and several tiny microblades were also found.

One of the highlights of this season was a visit by several archaeologists prominent in the study of Paleoindians in North America. Dr. Dennis Stanford, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution led a visit to the site accompanied by Dr. C. Vance Haynes, University of Arizona, and Larry Banks of Southern Methodist University and his son Nathan. Other archaeologists who visited at the same time included Dr. Dan F. Morse and his wife Phyllis of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Dr. David G. Anderson of the National Park Service, Dr. Alan May of the Schiele Museum of North Carolina, Dr. John E. Foss, project soil scientist at the University of Tennessee, and Mark J. Brooks, geoarchaeologist and project co-manager of SCIAA's Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP). Dr. Kenneth E. Sassaman (SRARP) and his team also conducted test excavation of the Gulley Site, a nearby site known to produce fluted bifaces. Mr. Mike Anderson, Human Resources Manager of Clariant Corporation, the private industrial company that owns the site, was also on-site to greet the distinguished scientists from other states.

The staff and volunteers of the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition were the beneficiaries of two great parties held in the evening by gracious hosts. Dr. Lucius Laffitte and his wife Darryl of Allendale hosted a dinner party for the archaeologists and several invitees from the Allendale County area who are interested in

See ALLENDALE, Page 10

## ALLENDALE, From Page 9

local archaeology and promoting history and heritage in the region. This is the second year they have opened up their lovely late 19th century home for a dinner party and entertained the archaeologists. Their interest and support of the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition is greatly appreciated. Also, Dr. Laffitte has agreed to serve on the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) board of SCIAA.

Dr. David G. Anderson and his wife Jenalee also gave another BBQ this year for the expedition members and numerous visiting archaeologists at their spacious turn-of-the-century home in Williston. This is the third year David and Jenalee have hosted a BBQ for the Allendale excavators. In addition to entertaining the several out-of-state archaeologists and visitors, the Mayor of Williston Mr. Tommy Rivers and his wife Mary honored the occasion with their presence. This BBQ, which has become an annual event, has been affectionately nicknamed the annual "Paleo Carnivore" party in recognition of the large quantities of domesticated animal flesh that is thermally altered in David's backyard.

The other outstanding aspect of the Expedition this year, besides the archaeology of Big Pine Tree itself, was the wonderful people that registered for the dig. All together, 29 people signed up from as far away as Texas and Maine. The registrants for this year were:

### First Week

Paul Barans, Canton, OH  
Suzanne Baxley, Greenville, SC  
Robert Cole, Hopkins, SC

Hal and Cynthia Curry, Charlotte, NC  
Larry James, Charleston, SC  
Bob and Scott Knight, Gainesville, FL  
Lawrence Parham, Latta, SC  
Cathy Shumpert, Pelion, SC  
Scott Thompson, Augusta, GA

### Second Week

Paul Barans, Canton, OH  
Lezlie and Mills Barker, Greenville, SC  
Diane Barnes, Columbia, SC  
John Caylor, Kershaw, SC  
John Conners, Waco, TX  
Robert Hammond, Westbrook, ME  
Linda Cannon-Huffman, Columbia, SC  
Charles Monnett, Greensboro, NC  
Nadia Mostafa, Columbia, SC  
Barbara Ward, Columbia, SC

### Third Week

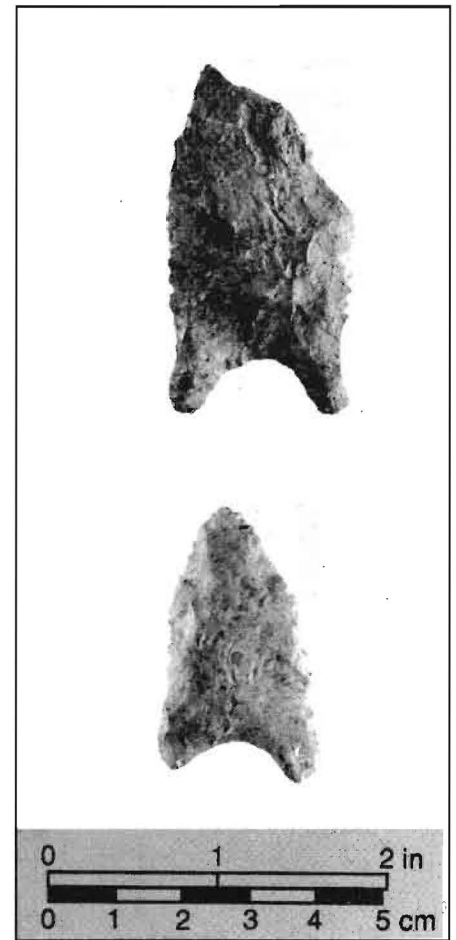
John Conners, Waco, TX  
Dorothy Moore, New Smyrna Beach, FL  
Susan Rolfe, Columbia, SC

### Fourth Week

John Arnold, Columbia, SC  
Arthur Bettauer, New Canaan, CT  
April Gordon, Rock Hill, SC  
William Lyles, Columbia, SC  
Rick Mc Donnell, Brooksville, FL  
Aaron Von Frank, Rock Hill, SC

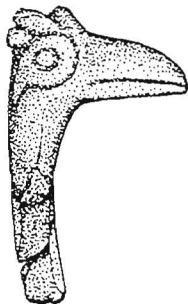
Expedition leader Al Goodyear would like to thank each one of the participants for helping make this season such a success and an enjoyable project. The work this year couldn't have been done without them not to mention the good cheer they brought to the dig. The help of Clariant Corporation, the owners of the site and the generous host, is also gratefully acknowledged. Without their permission and support, the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition would not be possible. Mr. Mike Anderson of Clariant and the many friendly helpful employees are especially thanked for all their help.

Plans are being developed for the 1997 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition which will run for four weeks beginning May 6 through May 31st. Next year's work will include both land and underwater excavations. For further details call or write Al Goodyear at SCIAA.



Ten thousand year old Dalton points excavated this season from the Big Pine Tree site, Allendale County, South Carolina. (Photos by Tommy Charles)

# Santa Elena Publications



## DePratter, Chester B., and Stanley South

**1995** Discovery at Santa Elena: Boundary Survey. *South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 221*. University of South Carolina, Columbia.

This report consists of two volumes. The text volume (pages 1-148) includes background history, description of previous excavations at Santa Elena, boundary survey methodology, results, and artifact catalog summaries. The appendix volume (pages 149-310) contains artifact catalogs.

## South, Stanley, and Chester B. DePratter

**1996** Discovery at Santa Elena: Block Excavation 1993. *South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 222*. University of South Carolina, Columbia. (Available in August, 1996.)

This report describes excavations on a large, high-status lot in the town of Santa Elena. It includes reports by Dan Weinand on faunal remains, C. Margaret Scarry on botanical remains, and David Lawrence on oyster shells.

	Price	# Copies	Total
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## Santa Elena Ceramics

By James Legg, Chester B. DePratter, and Stanley South

If you have visited SCIAA's first floor laboratory in the past several months, it is likely that you have seen Jim Legg at work on his latest project. With funds provided by a contract with the U.S. Marine Corps through the Marine Corps Museum in Quantico, Virginia, Jim has been working to crossmend and document imported ceramics from the Santa Elena site which was occupied from 1566 to 1587. Documentation has included photographing and videotaping both the mending process and a catalog of ceramic types found at Santa Elena.

In the seventeen years since SCIAA excavations started at Santa Elena, tens of thousands of sherds of imported ceramics have been found and brought back to Columbia for processing and analysis. These wares include Spanish majolicas (tin-glazed earthenwares), Italian majolicas, green lead-glazed and "red" lead-glazed earthenwares, orange micaceous earthenware, oriental porcelain, and "Mexican" Red Painted (imported from Central America). The accumulated collection forms a unique assemblage of materials derived from a remote colonial site occupied for only 21 years.

Jim's job involves piecing together all of these fragments from imported vessels into reconstructable or measurable vessel forms, so that we can begin to understand the function of the various pottery types in the Santa Elena assemblage. Spanish

olive jars, used as shipping and storage containers, are abundant in the Santa Elena collection, but no effort is being made to crossmend olive jar fragments in the current project. About one-half of the pottery found at Santa Elena was made by local Indians, and that collection, like the olive jar, will be dealt with later.

Jim has finished the cross-mending portion of his work, and he has completed a videotape catalog of 93 vessel examples. He now is preparing measured profile drawings of representative vessel forms of each type. These drawings will ultimately be published as part of a series of articles describing each of the ceramic types found at Santa Elena. These articles should be of great interest to archaeologists and ceramicists, because the Santa Elena collection (confined as it is to a 21-year interval) provides a snapshot-like view of ceramics in the third quarter of the sixteenth century.



Videotaping Santa Elena ceramic collection. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

# Past Watch

## CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

By Antony C. Harper, Chair

### Archaeological Research Trust

As we reach the halfway point in the 1996 life of the current Archaeological Research Board, we see several things coming into focus. Our commitment to including a non-professional from every one of the congressional districts is receiving a lot of attention, and several names have been submitted for consideration. It is hoped that by the August meeting we will have inducted at least one or two members from areas that are not now represented.

Since our main responsibility is to raise money to contribute to SCIAA's ability to carry out field work throughout the State, we have initiated study on a program to raise money to strengthen this endeavor. Dr. Chester DePratter brought the board in touch with Dr. Brent Kennedy, a nationally noted fund raiser, who enthusiastically agreed to guide us in this respect. Everyone recognizes the underlying appetite for archaeology throughout South Carolina, and a collective effort to sell the "sizzle" under the right auspices should bring in the kind of resources so badly needed to carry out critical archaeological exploration and salvage work.

A program that SCIAA has under advisement and ART hopes to help underwrite is a survey and study of petroglyphs. There are a surprising number of most unusual rock carvings that should be recorded before they are lost to the ravages of construction, acid rain, etc.

These are some of the things we have on our plate at this time. You, the ones who make the Archaeological Research Trust a reality with your financial backing, can help us stay on track by making us aware of your interests and concerns. What can we do to encourage protection of this non-renewal resource: South Carolina's archaeological heritage?

## THE COLONIAL BACKSETTLEMENT OF NEW WINDSOR

By David Crass

Charlestown, March 18, 1737. Johann Tobler, late Landeshauptmann (governor) of Rehtobel, Canton Appenzell, Switzerland, sat down at a desk in the warehouse of Bartholomew Naenny. Taking up his quill pen, he began a letter to his friends and family in Appenzell. The land here in Carolina, he wrote, "is...very well supplied with beautiful navigable rivers..." and much of the land "is good". He went on to caution, however, that "...the splendid fruits which you hope to enjoy here grow not in forests but in planted places."

For the last four years archaeologists Dave Crass, Bruce Penner, and Tammy Forehand, of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, have been excavating at these "planted places" in the frontier township of New Windsor (modern Beech Island). Tobler and the Swiss who came with him in 1737 were fleeing religious intolerance in their native land, and had come here to start over. They were joined in New Windsor by English, Scots, Scots-Irish, Catholic Irish, black slaves, and Chickasaws. Excavations at the Bartley site (38AK615), as well as testing at four others, have yielded results far different than the archaeologists expected.

Our stock image of the colonial frontier is that of a dangerous place, where illiterate settlers (usually English) carved out meager, and short, existence's. Only the first of these images is wholly true of New Windsor. Cherokees, driven to war by colonial expansion, raided the township through the early 1760s. And there is no doubt that some New Windsor residents were poor. James Cone possessed only one "hors," one "brod cloth coat," and one "par brechis" when he died in 1783. On the other hand, Captain Andrew Burney, who died the same year, owned a mahogany dining table, silver flatware, Chinese porcelain, and numerous slaves. Many of the Swiss were literate, prosperous, middle class farmers and artisans. Ironically, there is little documentation regarding the three German-Swiss brothers who lived at the Bartley site. Archaeological finds indicate that their homes were log cabins, furnished with at least some upholstered furniture. The families ate from up-to-date salt-glazed and creamware plates from England. They had some fine clothes, most likely for church services. They probably read German books and spoke German in their home. One of the brothers in all likelihood lived into his sixties, making him an elderly man for his time.

What have we learned from our research? It has certainly taught us that many of our ideas about eighteenth century life are over-simplifications. But perhaps more importantly, it gives us a sense of perspective. The issues we are examining at New Windsor—cultural diversity, resource depletion, differences in economic status, to name just three—are the same issues that we often think of as modern in origin. That's worth remembering, at a time when instantaneous news broadcasts from around the world make us feel as if we are the only ones who have ever had to deal with such problems. It's also worth remembering that despite these hurdles, the settlers of New Windsor—whether free, indentured, or enslaved—persevered, and in doing so, helped to build a new nation.



SCIAA archaeologist Dave Crass and Curator of Public Outreach Mary Inkrot (center) discuss colonial-period cellars with students from an archaeology camp at 38AK615, a New Windsor farmstead dating to the 1730s. (Photo by Buddy Wingard)

# Progress Report from the "Pumpkin" Site

By Tommy Charles

The "Pumpkin" site, recorded as archaeological site 38GR226, is located in the northern part of Greenville County, South Carolina. The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology became interested in the site in autumn of 1994 when it was first visited and recorded as an archaeological site by an Institute archaeologist. Artifactual evidence indicates human occupation of this site began as early as 7500 BC and continued periodically until 500 AD and perhaps later. Test excavations revealed the predominant occupation of the site to be that of the Connestee (A.D. 200-600), a culture of the Middle Woodland period whose habitats are more commonly found in the mountains of North Carolina.

Field work at the "Pumpkin" site began in November of 1994 and continued periodically until completion in December of 1995. Lab analysis of excavated cultural materials has been completed and analysis of the ethnobotanical materials is in progress.

Ethnobotanical remains were recovered from twenty-three soil samples collected from sub-surface features—a combination of pits, hearths and post molds. The "floatation" process used to separate ethnobotanical materials from the soil samples was under the direction of Dr. Gail Wagner, Archaeologist/Ethnobotanist at the University of South Carolina Department of Anthropology. The volume of recovered materials far exceeded our expectations, and it is from these floral and faunal remains that we hope, and expect, to get our most informative data about this site.

Analysis of these materials is being done by Dr. Gary Crites, of Seymour, Tennessee, an expert in the field of ethnobotany. Dr. Crites' primary archaeological interest is the Middle Woodland period, and he was elated to receive such a large sample of floral and faunal remains from a site of that period. The ethnobotanical samples are the most extensive ever recovered from a prehistoric human occupation

site in the Piedmont of South Carolina, and Dr. Crites is hopeful that they will allow him to establish a botanical "baseline" for our area; presently there is none. The cost estimate for this analysis is \$5,200, considerably more than anticipated and partly due to the unexpected volume of materials recovered. This will strain the budget for "Pumpkin" and make it necessary to postpone obtaining several radiocarbon dates from post molds and features until additional funds can be found. Given the importance of the ethnobotanical data in the overall cultural analysis of the site the cost seems justified.

Archaeological research at "Pumpkin" is being conducted by SCIAA working jointly with volunteers from the Greenville area and with assistance from archaeologists at SCIAA's Savannah River Archaeological Research Program. Financing for the project is provided by local citizens through the ART. If there is interest in supporting this important research project, please contact Tommy Charles at SCIAA.

## Historical Archaeology in Wachovia Book Completed

By Stanley South

Through grant funding from the Archaeological Research Trust in 1994 and 1995, Stanley South, assisted by Lisa Hudgins, brought to completion a book on archaeological work carried out at the Moravian settlements of Bethabara, as well as the Moravian pottery made by Gottfried Aust and Rudolph Christ that was recovered on these mid-eighteenth century sites.

The manuscript has been submitted for consideration for publication by Plenum Press of New York.



A tortoiseshell-glazed teapot made by Rudolph Christ was recovered by Stanley South during excavations at Old Salem. (SCIAA Photo)

## PETROGLYPH AND ROCK SHELTER SURVEY

By Tommy Charles

A survey of certain portions of Greenville County (and possibly other Piedmont areas) for petroglyphs, or "rock art", and rock shelters will begin sometime in late fall/early winter of this year. The exact date will depend on when the leaves have fallen from trees to afford better visibility. The hunting season in those areas is also a factor that we will have to plan around. More about this as plans are finalized.

# Flotsam and Jetsam

## JAMES D. SPIREK JOINS UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION STAFF

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology has a new underwater archaeologist on staff. James D. Spirek, most recently of Pensacola, Florida, joined the Underwater Archaeology Division at the beginning of March.

Prior to coming to South Carolina, Jim spent more than three years as Field Director of the Pensacola Shipwreck Survey and the Emanuel Point Shipwreck Project, both for the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research.

Jim has a master's degree in maritime history and nautical archaeology from East Carolina University in Greenville, NC. While in North Carolina he also worked as a field archaeologist on the Atlantic Beach Project and on the Savannah River Survey for Tidewater Atlantic Research.

Jim served as principal investigator on the *Southfield* Project, as archaeologist on the Mobile Bay Search, as an assistant on the Western Ledge Shipwreck Project and on the Apostle Island Survey, all under the auspices of East Carolina University. Finally, he also worked as an excavator on the Yorktown Shipwreck Project for the Virginia Department of Natural Resources.

Jim brings to SCIAA vast experience in remote sensing, public education, shipwreck excavation, underwater photography and videography, archaeological and historical research, and report writing. In addition, he is an accomplished illustrator.

## HUNLEY, From Page 1

recovery project. The principal parties tasked to carry out this expedition were the National Park Service-Submerged Cultural Resource Unit (NPS-SCRU), the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology-Underwater Archaeology Division (SCIAA), the Naval Historical Center-Underwater Archaeology Program (NHC), and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Mr. Daniel Lenihan (NPS-SCRU) and Mr. Christopher Amer (SCIAA) were Co-Principal Investigators for the project and Mr. Larry Murphy (NPS-SCRU) was Field Director. The U.S. Coast Guard, the Naval Weapons Station, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service provided site security. A South Carolina Educational Television crew lived with the archaeology crew and documented all phases of the project. Several private companies and not-for-profit groups donated their unique expertise and an array of state of the art technology for remote sensing, geology, marine biology, sedimentology, and corrosion engineering. These groups include Marine Sonic Technology, Inc., Edgetech Corporation, Oceaneering Inc., Geometrics Inc., Sandia Research Associates, Inc., Jim Graham and Associates, and the Institute of Nautical Archaeology.

Phase One of the *H.L. Hunley* Expedition was carried out from April 29 through May 6. This Phase consisted of non-invasive, remote sensing using a marine proton magnetometer, a RoxAnn bottom classification unit, a side-scan sonar, and a digital sub-bottom profiler. This sophisticated

magnetic and acoustic sensing equipment relocated the site of the *Hunley*, defined the limits of the archaeological site, discovered other areas possibly associated with the site, and profiled the depth of the submarine below the sediments. Additionally, information from cores taken around the site provided environmental contextual information to assist in the assessment.

After several "down days" due to a series of weather fronts passing through the region Phase Two began on May 9. This phase was designed to uncover and positively identify the *Hunley* by discovering and recording several of the hull attributes unique to the submarine. Attributes included the forward and aft hatches with portholes and cutwaters forward of the hatches, torpedo spar, diving planes, air box and snorkel, propeller, rudder, and external iron keel ballast. On May 17 the identity of the *Hunley* was confirmed with the identification of five of the seven attributes unique to the vessel. While areas of the hull



View of forward hatch. 3/4 view of port (left) side. On left of the photo is the cutwater. The large jagged hole in the hatch coaming we suspect is the location of a viewport. (SCIAA Photo)

See HUNLEY, Page 15



Some members of the *H.L. Hunley* joint assessment project. (left to right) Dave Conlin, Jahn Brooks (NPS), Warren Fouche (SCETV), Rich Wills (Naval Historical Center), Christopher Amer, Carl Naylor (SCIAA), Larry Murphy (NPS), Jim Spirek, Steve Smith (SCIAA), Larry Nordby, Daniel Lenihan, Matt Russell (NPS).

#### **HUNLEY, From Page 14**

were exposed and being recorded, Mr. Dan Polly, a corrosion engineer from Jim Graham and Associates, conducted studies of the corrosion levels of the metal. Both phases were hindered by high winds and heavy seas.

Once Phase Two was completed the submarine was reburied under protective sediments. The site of this significant find is currently protected by physical barriers, electronic surveillance and sensing devices to provide continuous security. The analysis of the data gathered during this expedition will take many months to evaluate. However, some preliminary results include the following: The *Hunley* is completely buried in the harbor sediments, lying at a 45 degree angle on the starboard side with the bow facing the shore and dive planes elevated. The evidence suggests that, after the initial sinking, the hull became buried within 10 to 15 years in a single event. The hull still contains much metal, however there is active corrosion taking place throughout the vessel. There is little apparent damage to the hull in the areas investigated (less than one-quarter of the vessel). However, the forward face of the forward hatch coaming is fractured, possibly where a porthole once

existed.

The construction of the submarine, *H. L. Hunley*, at the Park and Lyons machine shop in Mobile, Alabama, in 1863, was overseen by one Lieutenant William Alexander. Some 40 years later, Lieutenant Alexander published a description and sketch of the vessel in the New Orleans *Picayune*. Architecturally, the *Hunley* differs in a number of ways from Alexander's description and bears much more similarity to Conrad Wise Chapman's painting of the vessel done shortly after it was built. The hull investigated has a hydrodynamic shape with smooth lines converging at bow and stern. The hull is 39 feet, 5 inches long, and approximately 3 feet, 10 inches in diameter. A 4-3/4-inch external keel runs along the bottom of the hull. Both hatches are present, each located approximately 9 feet from either end of the hull. Each hatch coaming contains a small view port on its port (left) side, while the forward hatch coaming

apparently contained one facing forward but which is broken. The dimensions and configuration of the hatches approximate those noted by Alexander. A cutwater, formed from a single plate of iron, angles forward from the forward hatch toward the bow. The air box/snorkel is located directly aft of the forward hatch, although only stubs of the snorkel tubes remain. Between the air box and the aft hatch, evenly spaced along the hull, and to either side of the centerline, are 5 pairs of flat-glass deadlights, presumably to facilitate illumination of the interior of the vessel. The port dive plane, located below the air box, is 6 feet, 10 inches long (longer than the 5 feet noted by Alexander), 8-1/2 inches wide, and pivoted on a 3-inch pivot pin. No evidence for a spar was found during the assessment.

When all of the studies have been completed, a final report of the expedition and recommendations for the preservation and recovery of *H.L. Hunley* will be delivered to the South Carolina *Hunley* Commission and U.S. Navy.



Underwater archaeologists from SCIAA and the National Park Service prepare to dive from the Department of Natural Resources support boat *R/V Anita*, while the SCIAA *R/V Sea Hawk* (foreground) holds SCUBA tanks and water induction dredge used for excavating the site. (SCIAA Photo)

# Sport Diver, Underwater Site Data Shows Interesting Trends

By Lynn Harris and Carl Naylor

Now that readily available sources of information have been entered into the Underwater Archaeology Division's hobby diver and site data bases, we have reached a plateau of sorts, and a report is underway. Here is a sample of some of the preliminary information.

Looking at the types of shipwrecks we have in South Carolina, so far the majority we have recorded are sailing vessels, dating to the antebellum (21%) and Civil War Years (27%). Cross references to the hard copies reveals that most of the sites (mainly artifact scatters) reported by divers are located in rivers rather than offshore. So, come on divers—where are all those steamboats and offshore shipwreck sites? We need to fill in the gaps.

As anticipated, most hobby diving (47%) takes place in the Cooper River, followed by the Ashley River (20%). The Ashley River? Of course, not all our data comes from hobby divers. Most is through historic research (72%), followed by hobby reports (43%) and from site files submitted by SCIAA archaeologists (22%). The latter category can be misleading since many sites reported by hobby divers have subsequently been listed in the files under the name of the archaeologist who went out to assess the site. Recently we have been trying to encourage divers, especially Field Training Course participants, to submit this extra paperwork so that their name, as the discoverer, will appear in the official records.

In terms of hobby diver trends, the most licenses between 1995 and 1996 were issued to the coastal areas—Charleston area (61%), followed by

Beaufort (28%) and Georgetown (11%). The majority of out-of-state hobby divers come from Georgia and North Carolina, with Florida lagging in the rear.

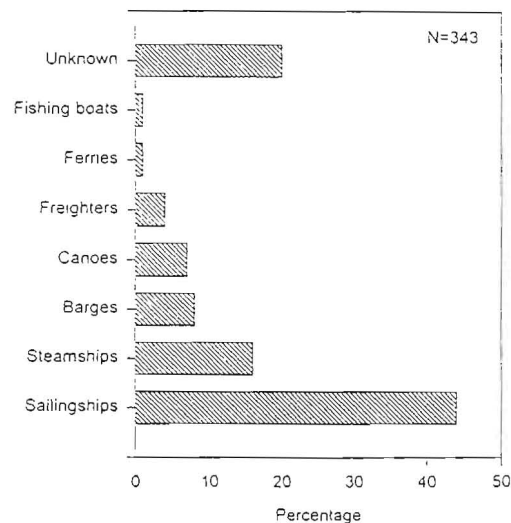
Since 1989, when we started offering training courses, 123 divers have been certified. Carl Naylor notes that 98 (80%) of these have been male

and only 25 (20%) female!

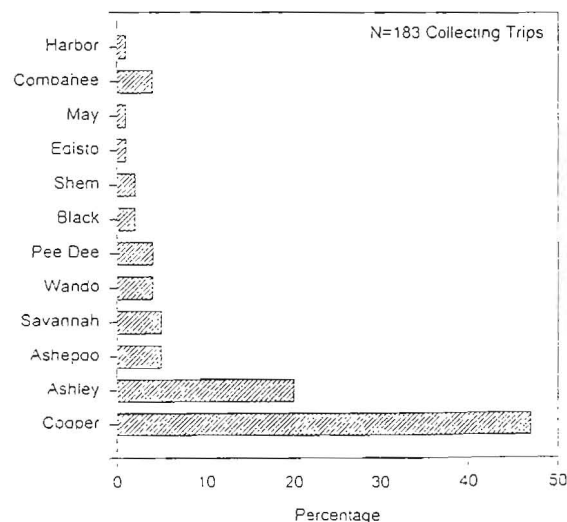
Of the total number of hobby reports submitted by divers, 25% included maps showing site locations and 15% included drawings and photographs.

Good work! Hopefully the number will be even higher next year. Let us hear from you!

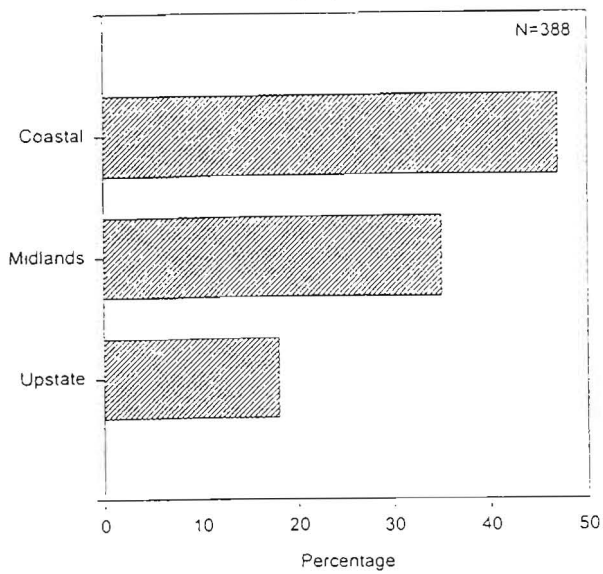
Shipwreck Types in South Carolina



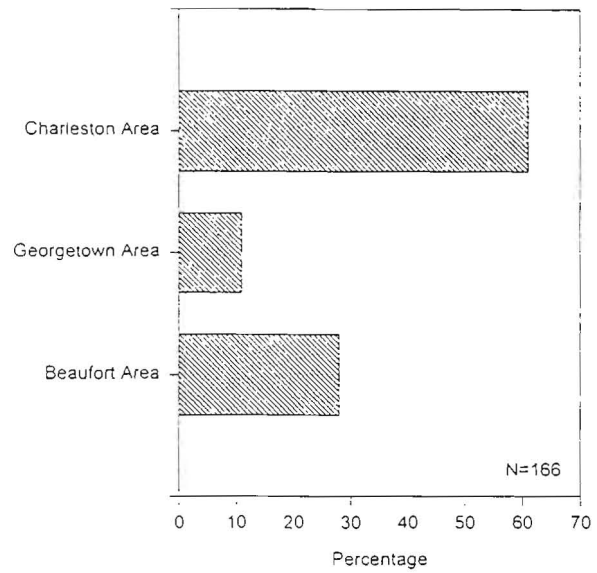
Recoveries Reported in SC Rivers During 1995



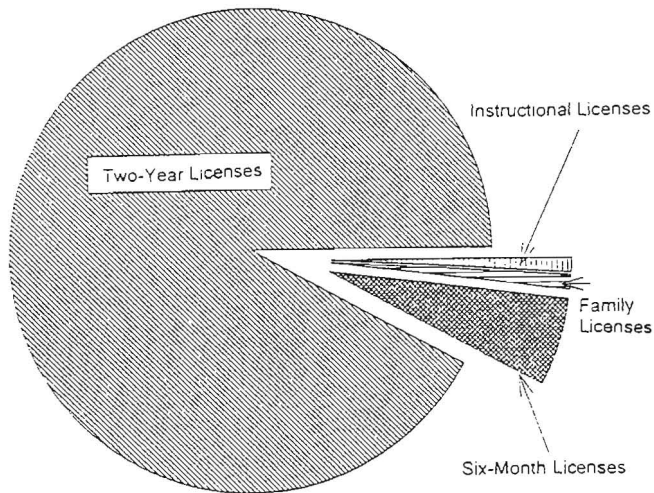
Distribution of Hobby Licenses  
issued to Geographic Regions of SC



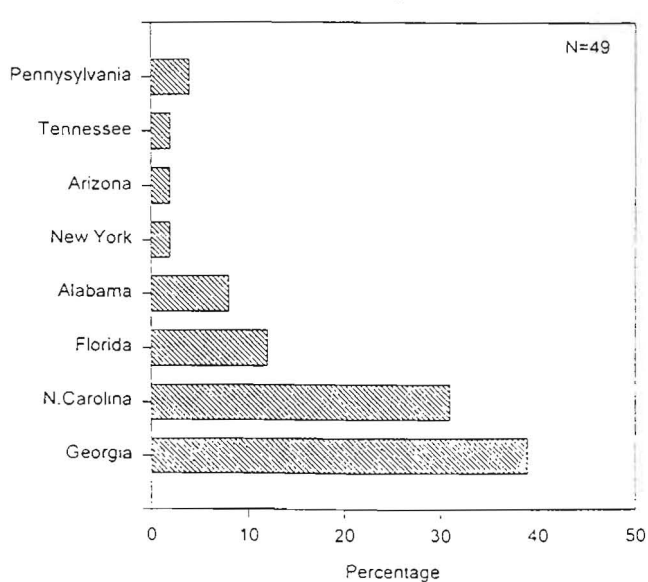
Distribution of Hobby Licenses in Coastal Areas



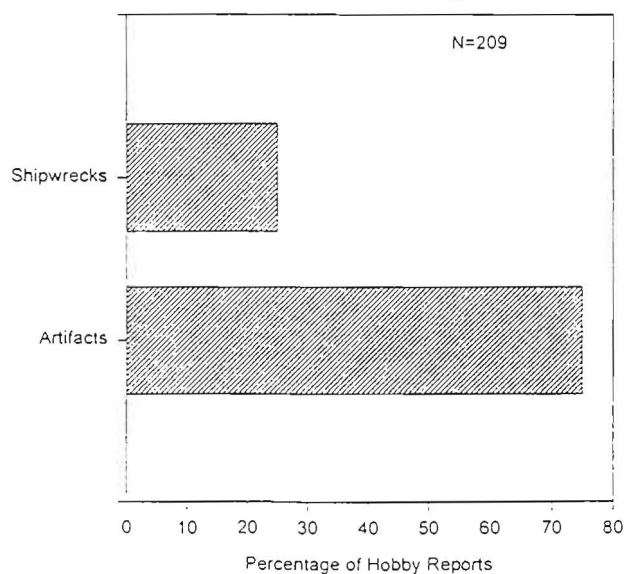
Percentage of Hobby License  
Types issued During 1996



Distribution of Out-of-State Hobby Licenses in 1995



Site Types Reported by Hobby  
Divers during 1995



# Shipwreck Work Continues on Banks of Ashley River

By Lynn Harris

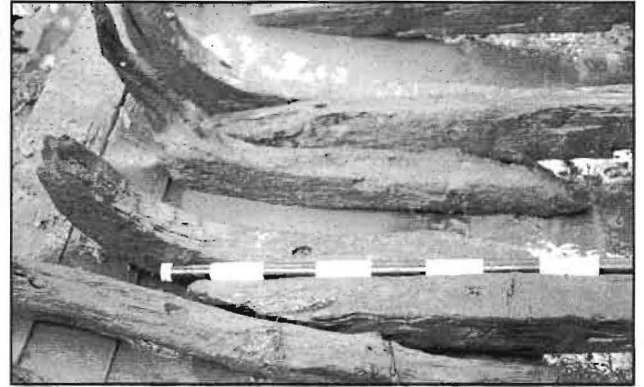
During the winter months, the Charleston office staff and trained avocationalists have been putting in many muddy hours working on the banks of the Ashley River. Billy Judd, a SCIAA Research Associate, reported several shipwrecks in this historic area to SCIAA last year (see *Flotsam and Jetsam*, May 1995 issue), and we are now in the process of documenting these watercraft which date from colonial times to the twentieth century. Funding for the project is being provided by an award from the Robert L. Stephenson Archaeological Research Trust.

Three sites were selected for this season of initial research. Selection was based on criteria such as how vulnerable the specific area was to boat wake, the practical logistics involved in recording important features without removing large quantities of overburden, and how these sites could contribute towards filling in the gaps in our historical knowledge of the construction and utility of these boats in the larger context of South Carolina's inland transportation and economic setting. Essentially, we were trying to combine research and management goals.

The project also provided opportunity for SCIAA Part I Field Training Course students to obtain field experience and accumulate credits towards Part II certification. Many thanks to Doug Boehme, Dee

Boehme, and George Pledger for all their hard work. Equipment donations such as a tall ladder for aerial photographs and plastic for artifact tags helped to stretch the grant money ever further.

Additionally, we had enthusiastic assistance from College of Charleston Anthropology major Rusty Clark and history major Eddie Weathersbee. April Cox from the James Island High School mentorship program joined us on-site for a day—the only day that it



Frames indicate original curve of hull on sailing vessel. (SCIAA Photo)

## These riverbank sites required careful planning since the work had to be conducted within tidal windows.

snowed in the Charleston area this winter!

These riverbank sites required



Shaft log on motorized vessel shows shaft hole. (SCIAA Photo)

careful planning since the work had to be conducted within tidal windows. Usually we managed to work for at least two or three hours around the

low tide window while the sites were exposed. Part of the crew uncovered the timbers using garden hoses with water pumped from the river. Others recorded measurements and construction features. Wood samples were

taken from each component (keel, keelson, frames, planking, etc.) to determine what types of woods were

being used to build these boats. The wood expert, Lee Newsom of the Center for Archaeological Investiga-

tions at Southern Illinois University, will be identifying and analyzing these samples for us in the coming months.

The three vessels that were documented include a tugboat (with a length of 20.62 meters and beam of 6.45 meters), a motorized wooden vessel (length 17 meters and beam 2.82

meters), and a probable sailing ship, although sections of the keelson are missing so there is no evidence of maststeps and rigging arrangements. For particulars on the tugboat, see

*Flotsam and Jetsam*, May 1995 issue.

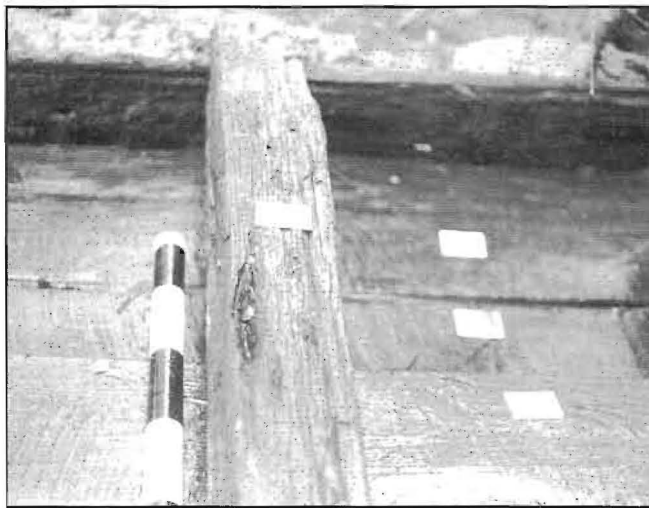
The framing pattern on the sailing vessel consisted of sets comprised of a floor timber and two first futtocks on either side fastened together laterally with metal bolts. The very square 90 degree rise of first futtocks, almost resembling standard "knees," is unusual compared to the earlier nineteenth century vessels the Institute has recorded. This was evidently a very boxy-shaped boat. The floor timbers and a disarticulated keelson both displayed distinctive slots cut to fit snugly together, locking the floor timbers into place.

On the motorized vessel site, a shaft log used to support the propeller shaft and engine beams straddling the keel provide clues that this vessel

was motorized and dated to the latter part of the 1800s or early 1900s. The hull of this vessel was heavily planked, with three layers of outer hull planking in the aft section near the shaft log and two layers in the forward areas. One of the technical problems with early propeller-driven wooden vessels was that the vibration of the shaft caused hull planking to loosen and leak. The weight of an engine on a wooden hull also probably required additional reinforcement such as extra layers of hull planking.

Apart from dates provided from construction clues and fastening types, both vessels yielded small chunks of what we believe to be phosphate in the bilges. This geological substrate was

mined extensively along the rivers in the postbellum years for agricultural fertilizer. Some of the most notable productive mines were situated along the upper Ashley River. The first mines were established in 1867, and by the 1880s several operations flourished, due largely to South Carolina's virtual monopoly of phosphate production in its early years. In the 1890s, however, natural disasters, financial woes, and competition from



Framing of motorized vessel shows boxiness of hull. (SCIAA Photo)

mines and mills in other Southern states combined to send the Charleston area industry into a slump. It is very likely that these vessels we are studying were part of the phosphate mining business and used to transport miners, equipment, and phosphate up and down the Ashley River. It is interesting to note how far upriver vessels of this size could maneuver.



Exposed remains of sailing vessel. (SCIAA Photo)



Eddie Weathersby, left, Dee Boehme and George Pledger take a break from recording timbers on the sailing vessel. (SCIAA Photo)

# Cultural Resources Consulting Division Current Research

By Christopher Ohm Clement

The Cultural Resources Consulting Division (CRCD) is the contracting arm of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Our primary responsibility is to provide archaeological services to federal, state and private agencies throughout the United States on a contract basis; our primary area of operation, however, is the Southeast. For example, CRCD has recently undertaken projects as far afield as Shreveport, Louisiana, and as close to home as Sumter County, South Carolina. Most recently, CRCD has completed field-work for an inventory of 4,000 acres at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. This project is being administered through a Cooperative Agreement between the National Park Service, responsible for administering the contract, and CRCD.

The Fort Bragg project lasted two and a half months, and resulted in the discovery of 132 new archaeological sites with dates ranging from the late Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000 years ago) to the early 20th century. While some of these sites have been largely destroyed by erosion and past human activity, many retain their structural integrity and may offer valuable insight into the archaeology of the region. We are currently analyzing the artifacts recovered by the survey, and reexam-

ining excavation notes to determine our recommendations for the eligibility status of these sites. These will be incorporated into a final project report which will be completed in the fall of this year.

Fort Bragg is located near Fayetteville, NC, and is in the Sandhills physiographic region that extends from Virginia to Georgia and is transitional between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain. Typically, soils in this area are deep and sandy, and those at Fort Bragg are no exception. One advantage of this situation is that archaeological sites may be deeply

undifferentiated sandy matrix in the cultural levels that makes the visual recognition of stratigraphically distinct occupation layers very problematic.

The Cape Fear River runs through the city of Fayetteville, and the project area itself is bisected by one of its major tributaries, the Lower Little River. Numerous smaller streams feed this watercourse, resulting in an abundance of economic resources that made the area attractive during most of the prehistoric period. The exception is the period immediately preceding European contact. No sites on Fort Bragg, either located by

previous survey or during the CRCD project, are known to date from this period, despite the fact that the Town Creek site, a Mississippian period ceremonial center, is located no more than 50 miles to the west. While it is possible that the Fort Bragg area was not occupied during this period, resulting



Cultural Resources Consulting Division Crew at Fort Bragg. L to R—Glenn Rhyne, Tracie Stone, Mona Grunden, Jon Pearson, Jill Quattlebaum. (Photo by Christopher Ohm Clement)

buried, and thus protected from erosion or potentially destructive human activities. It was not unusual for sites recorded during the Fort Bragg project to extend to depths of nearly a meter or more below the ground surface. A disadvantage when working in the Sandhills is that sandy soils are very porous—because water percolates through so rapidly, it is unusual to find stratified archaeological deposits. Soil profiles at Fort Bragg typically showed a chromatically

in the complete absence of sites, it is equally likely that the cultural traits that are the hallmark of the Mississippian period in the Southeast were never introduced into the Fort Bragg area or were not immediately advantageous enough to cause their adoption by local groups. Two potbusts encountered during the project that may yield two, or even three, nearly complete vessels when mended, should provide some insight into this dilemma. All of the decorated sherds



Waterwheel, crushing mill, and steam engine at Arnos Vale Sugar Factory, Tobago. (Photo by Christopher Ohm Clement)

from one of the potbusts are fabric impressed, a decorative technique that was ubiquitous during the Woodland period. Interestingly, however, at least some of the sherds from the second potbust are simple stamped, which may be indicative of a later occupation.

During the historic period, the Fort Bragg region was primarily a resource extraction area for the Naval Stores industry. Evidence of this industry in the form of tar kilns is abundant. However, the discovery of several domestic sites dating to the late 19th and early 20th century are indicative of a poorly documented farming aspect of the region's history. In addition to conducting an inventory of the project area, CRCDD has also been tasked with preparing an overview of historic period usage of the Fort Bragg installation. Historic sites encountered during the inventory process as well as examination of the available documentary sources will provide the data upon which this overview will be based.

In August, 1995, Chris Clement undertook a small contract at the Arnos Vale Sugar Factory site on the Caribbean island of Tobago at the request of Mr. William Bronté, a local businessman. This project represents the first of its kind on Tobago. Previous development of archaeological sites for tourism on Tobago focused on incorporating the largest and most

visually impressive extant site elements without regard for architectural continuity while at the same time ignoring and usually destroying other remains despite their cultural significance. In contrast, Bronté envisioned a restaurant and interpretive center that would provide both a visually pleasing atmosphere for visitors to the island and an educational experience for visitors and locals alike. As part of Bronté's plan to develop the site, Clement documented the remains of the Arnos Vale sugar factory, dating from the 18th-19th century. The primary goal of this project was to define the limits of extant archaeological remains at the factory site so they could be avoided by construction, and to suggest means by which the interpretation of the site could be improved. Measured drawings of the extant foundation remains were prepared, as were recommendations for both site preservation and interpretation. In addition, surface inspection of the areas surrounding the remains of the sugar factory confirmed the location of the estate house and may have identified the slave village and an Amerindian site. These areas will be incorporated into the overall design plan of the interpretive center through the construction of a walking tour of the 500 acre plantation, but will be outside of the area of intensive development.

## TOBAGO RESEARCH PROGRAM

By Christopher Ohm Clement

As part of his ongoing research on the Caribbean island of Tobago (additional information is available on the internet at [www.cla.sc.edu/facstaff/clement/](http://www.cla.sc.edu/facstaff/clement/)), a project to initiate exploration of Amerindian lifeways on Tobago during the historic period will be undertaken by Chris Clement in the fall of 1996 using funds from the USC Research and Productive Scholarship grants program and from SCIAA's Robert L. Stephenson Archaeological Research fund. Archaeological and historic evidence indicate that several Native American (referred to as Amerindians in the Caribbean literature and herein) villages were present on Tobago at the time of British settlement in 1763. While sites relating to European settlement and occupation on the island have been archaeologically investigated, the Amerindian occupation of Tobago during the historic period has never been systematically explored.

Though Tobago was sighted by Columbus on his third voyage in 1498, it was not until 1763 that permanent settlement occurred. Prior to that date, Tobago was occupied by protohistoric Amerindian groups, escaped slaves from elsewhere in the Caribbean, and a very few renegade Europeans. After settlement, the Amerindian occupation of Tobago continued. Several researchers indicate that land grants were afforded these groups, and though no direct support is available in the historic record, early historic maps suggest the presence of Amerindian groups at the time of settlement.

The continued presence of Amerindian groups has interesting implications for our understanding of cultural dynamics on Tobago and in the broader Caribbean region.

Amerindians participated in the Tobago economy by providing trade goods for redistribution in the internal economy, and they may also have provided utilitarian ceramic wares to the island's slave population. In addition, their villages may have provided a refuge for escaped slaves, which would have had consequences for the Amerindian groups providing shelter as well as for the Tobago slave population. These are questions which will ultimately be explored by the upcoming research program.

# SCIAA STAFF

## Tommy Charles Receives Lifetime Achievement Award

By Albert C. Goodyear



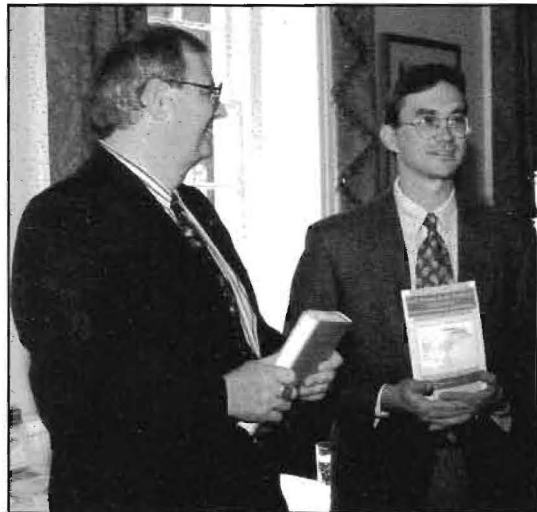
Tommy Charles receiving ASSC Lifetime Achievement Award. Left to right: Al Goodyear, Tommy and Louise Charles, and Bruce Rippeteau. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

## BOOK SIGNING RECEPTION IN HONOR OF DR. KENNETH E. SASSAMAN

By Nena Powell Rice

A book signing reception was held in honor of Dr. Kenneth E. Sassaman on Friday, April, 19, 1996 at the Faculty House. Ken is a Research and Field archaeologist at the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program on the Savannah River Site. He received his masters degree in anthropology from the University of South Carolina and his PhD from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. He returned to South Carolina upon completion of his degree and has been on staff at SCIAA ever since. Friends and colleagues from the university and the Columbia community attended this event to honor Ken and acquire one or both of his newly published books, *Early Pottery in the Southeast: Tradition and Innovation in Cooking Technology*, University of Alabama Press, and *North American Interactions: Multiscalar Analyses and Interpretations in the Eastern Woodlands*, University of Tennessee Press (co-edited with Dr. Michael Nassaney). We are all very proud of Ken's accomplishments and look forward to another book signing in December when he expects two more books to be hot off the press.

On April 20, 1996, at the 22nd Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Tommy Charles was awarded the Robert L. Stephenson Lifetime Achievement Award. This award is given for a lifetime of productive contributions to South Carolina archaeology. Tommy is the second person ever to receive this prestigious award.



Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist, honors Ken Sassaman at book signing reception. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

# The SCIAA Research Library

By Nena Powell Rice

Many of you may be unaware that the Institute has a research library that holds over 20,000 volumes to date and grows about 1,300 volumes each year. The core of this library was the personal library of past Director, Dr. Robert L.

Stephenson, who donated his library to SCIAA at the time of his retirement in 1984. We are very proud of this library and suspect that it may in fact be the largest archaeological library in South Carolina. The SCIAA Research Library has a limited budget for purchasing new acquisitions, and

most of the budget is allotted for maintaining journals, which have become increasingly more expensive. We currently have over 400 journals starting from Volume One, Number One in many cases. It is the intent of our Director that we maintain as many of these periodicals as possible for our research staff, especially since many of them are not available in the Cooper Library here on campus. There are also many new research volumes that are published each year that we are unable to purchase due to our limited budget. In 1990, the Institute established the Robert L. Stephenson Library Endowment, which we hope in the future will provide extra funds to assist in the maintenance. At this

time, we have not used any of the interest earnings from this endowment and hope that it will continue to grow.

Nena Powell Rice maintains the SCIAA Research Library through journal acquisitions; ordering new

research volumes, especially ones that focus on South Carolina and Southeastern Archaeology; entering the volumes into a data base; shelving the volumes; and assisting researchers, students, and the general public in its use. In January, 1996, Gypsie Legg joined the temporary staff at SCIAA as a Graduate Research Assistant



Bruce Rippeteau, Nena Powell Rice, and Gypsie Legg in SCIAA Library. (Photo by Albert Goodyear)

from the Department of Anthropology/USC to assist in the maintenance of the SCIAA Research Library. Gypsie has done an outstanding job in reviewing and organizing the shelved books which represent 196 categories by subject. She has also taken over cataloging acquisitions. She has left for the summer to participate in a Field School in Indonesia, but she will return in the fall. We feel very fortunate to have someone present in the library at least two days a week, allowing for better service to students and the general public. If anyone is interested in contributing to the Robert L. Stephenson Library Trust Fund, please contact Albert Goodyear at (803) 777-8170.

## SEVEN SCIAA RESEARCHERS ARE AWARDED R. L. STEPHENSON RESEARCH FUNDS

By Nena Powell Rice

The Robert Lloyd Stephenson Archaeology Research Fund was established in 1989 as an endowment by the generosity of former Director and State Archaeologist, Dr. Robert L. Stephenson. The fund awards up to several thousand dollars periodically to projects of and by members of SCIAA, for scholarly research or administration of that research, which promotes the increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning the prehistory and history, on land or under water of South Carolina. Funds are awarded by a Committee of the Director of SCIAA (Chair), the Provost of USC, the Director of the SC State Museum, and Dr. Stephenson during his lifetime. Robert Stephenson passed away on January 14, 1992.

On July 2, 1996, seven SCIAA Researchers were awarded funds totalling \$14,300 by the Board of the Robert Lloyd Stephenson Archaeology Research Fund. The Board consisted of Bruce Rippeteau (Chair, as Director of SCIAA); Overton Ganong, (Member, as Director of SC State Museum); Winona Vernberg (Acting Member, as Provost, with George Terry representing). Supported projects include:

- Charles Towne Ceremonial Center Report (Stanley South)
- Archaeology Video Production (Chester DePratter)
- Big Pine Tree Site (38AL143) Laboratory Analysis (Albert Goodyear)
- Snow Island Research (Steve Smith)
- Historic Amerindian Occupation of Tobago, West Indies (Chris Clement)
- Shipwreck Replica Research (Lynn Harris).

## South Carolina Archaeology Week 1995

Nena Powell Rice, Statewide Coordinator

In September 1996, the South Carolina archaeological community will celebrate a series of statewide events designed to raise public awareness of the state's multi-cultural heritage and enlist public support and participation in resource conservation. The Fifth Annual SC Archaeology Week (SCAW), will be held on September 28-October 5, 1996, and will culminate this year at Sadlers Creek State Park for the Ninth Annual Archaeology Field Day on October 5, sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. The goal of the professional community of South Carolina is to promote archaeological education statewide in South Carolina.

Over 30 programs and exhibits will be offered during Archaeology Week involving 34 organizations in 20 locations throughout South Carolina. Posters and a Calendar of Events booklet listing all programs and events will be published in early August and will be distributed throughout the state. A proclamation was signed by the Governor of South Carolina. A major theme of SC Archaeology Week in 1996 is "Preserve Our Colonial Past". If you receive this *Legacy* issue, you will be mailed a Calendar of Events booklet in mid-August. If you have friends who are not on this list and who are interested, please contact Nena Powell Rice at (803) 777-8170 or see the SCIAA home page at: [www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/sciaa.html](http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/sciaa.html)

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